

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1891.)

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December 22, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 68, 2 p.m. 73  
Humidity 98, 86

December 22, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 63, 2 p.m. 65  
Humidity 89, 66

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1914.

二拜禮 號二十廿月二拾年一

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
336 PER ANNUM.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### ALLIES CONTINUE TO PUSH FORWARD.

### GERMANS BOMBARD A HOSPITAL.

### The Russian Army Doing Good Work.

### AUSTRIANS ROUTED AT POINT OF BAYONET.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

### Good Progress All Round.

Between the Lys and the Aisne we carried a wood near the road from Aix-Neufville to Souchez, and occupied the first German trenches between this road and the first houses of Notre Dame de Lorette, south-west of Loos.

The enemy bombarded Arras. Our artillery silenced several times the enemy's artillery northward of Origny, and wrecked German trenches and shattered two guns.

Our artillery also had a clear advantage on the Aisne and the sector at Rheims. We made appreciable gains along the entire front in the Champagne region, at Pronet-de-Perthes and Beau Sejour; also in Argonne, particularly north-eastward of Beau Sejour, where we gained twelve hundred metres along the enemy's trenches. We blew up in the Bois de la Grurie four mined saps and established ourselves in the excavations made.

We progressed along the entire front in Argonne and on the Meuse, notably in the region of Valennes, advancing five hundred metres, and in the region of Garcourt and Betchincoirt.

### Germans Retire in Poland.

Dec. 21, 9.35 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a communique issued there says:—

The Germans in the Mlava region have retired to a line from Lauenburg to Neidenburg. There has been no material incident on the left bank of the Vistula. We have definitely checked the Austrian offensive in Galicia. The subsequent operations assumed a perfectly favourable character.

### Austrians Routed.

We routed at the point of the bayonet an Austrian Division operating at Dukla Pass. The enemy left on the field 500 dead and over 1,000 were taken prisoners.

### Fruitless Austrian Attempts.

Further attempts by the Przemyel garrison to penetrate the blockading line were decisively repulsed and the garrison was thrown back to the line of its own fortifications with heavy loss.

### No Christmas Day Papers.

Dec. 21, 9.30 p.m.  
No newspapers will be published in Great Britain on Christmas Day.

## TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

### Tribute to Our Sailors.

Lady Jellicoe has opened the Union Jack Club, for wives of soldiers and sailors. She read a letter from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe praising the bravery of the men's wives. He says he is prouder every day to command men of such splendid calibre; their discipline is perfect, and they are patiently waiting and watching.

### Germans Bombard Hospital.

Dec. 21, 5.10 p.m.  
The communique adds that there was nothing of importance yesterday in Belgium, unless it be some progress made in the region of Lombartzyde, St. Georges and south-eastward of Kortekker; also the occupation of some houses at Zwartem, southward of Zillebake, and the bombardment by the enemy of a hospital at Ypres.

### More Ground Gained.

Dec. 21, 5.35 p.m.  
A Paris communique says:—  
On the right bank of the Meuse we gained ground on a crest two kilometres north-west of Brabant and the Bois-de-Oussenvoye, and finally on the heights of the Meuse.  
We made slight progress in the Bois-des-Chevaliers, north-eastward of Fort Troyon.

### Latest French Reports.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Dec. 20, 8.20 a.m.  
A communique says:—From the sea to the Lys we gained ground in a few places, and we also progressed from the Lys to the Oise, where we took part of the German trenches of their first line. We again took up trenches south-east of Albert, which were taken by the Germans on the 18th inst.  
Two very violent attacks by the German infantry in the Lihons region were repulsed.  
From the Oise to the Argonne region our artillery showed marked superiority over the German, dispersing German platoons, machine gun shelters and observation posts were destroyed, and the enemy's fire was silenced. We repulsed three attacks in the La Grurie wood.

(Official Telegrams from the French Government, via Peking.)

Circular No. 107 states:—The Allies progressed on the 19th about 1.0 metres in front of Nieuport and St. Georges. The artillery operations eastward and southward of Ypres terminated in slight progress by the Allies.

The Allies took up, north of La Bassée, on the Richebourg-Givenchy front, part of the first line of the German trenches.

On the road south-east of Albert, the French artillery destroyed two machine guns and blew up German trenches. The German attacked twice very violently on the outskirts of Chaulnes and the trenches conquered on the 18th by the French troops, but the enemy was repulsed with very heavy loss.

At Vaucouleurs, near Craonne, the French artillery stopped the enemy's artillery fire, also in the Sappe valley.

French troops repulsed with success three German attacks in La Grurie wood—two against La Fontaine M. d'Am and one at St. Hubert.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### No Change.

Yesterday's evening official statement from Paris says there is no change along the whole front.

### Italy Demands Explanation of Turkey.

Dec. 21, 5.30 a.m.  
It is stated from Petrograd that, according to the *Bourse Gazette*, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople has demanded from the Porte an explanation of the movement of 4,000 Arabs, under Turkish and German officers, against Tripoli; and has threatened a rupture of relations, failing a satisfactory answer.

### Kaiser's Recovery.

Dec. 21, 6.30 a.m.  
According to a Berlin official statement, the Kaiser has completely recovered and is now in the hands of the doctors.

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### Anti-Hun Meetings in Italy.

Dec. 21, 2.45 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that five hundred meetings were held throughout Italy yesterday in commemoration of Oberdant, who was hanged in December, 1892, for conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The police had a hard task restraining and, in some places, suppressing demonstrations, which were everywhere of an anti-Austrian character. A meeting at Rome was addressed by Deputy Colejanni, who attacked Austria and Germany for their crimes against civilization, and by Ricciotti Garibaldi, who urged the formation of a committee to enroll volunteers for the Italo-Romanian League formed at home to strengthen the bonds uniting the two countries.

### French Reports.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Dec. 19, 8.20 a.m.  
We progressed south of Dixmude and south of Ypres, and also south of La Bassée and in the Albert region.

We were obliged to abandon, north of Marcourt, a trench which was taken the day before and set on fire by the enemy by means of hand grenades.

We carried several trenches in the Mametz region and repulsed three violent counter-attacks in the neighbourhood of Lihons.

We blew up a German sap in the wood of La Grurie.

A very lively attack by the enemy on the outskirts of St. Hubert succeeded, and they made slight progress.

It is confirmed that our gun range, directed by aviators' information, destroyed, on the heights of the Meuse, two heavy German batteries and damaged a third.

France has recognised the British Protectorate over Egypt and England the French Protectorate over Morocco.

In Paris a biplane fell, a gasoline tank took fire, and during the fall the apparatus took fire. Two French officers on board were burnt to death.

(Official Telegrams from French Government, via Peking.)

Circular No. 106 states that on December 18 the Allies continued to make progress in front of Nieuport in the dunes region and also to the south of Dixmude, organizing the ground to the south of Ypres, which they conquered the previous day.

Their progress was continued, to the south-east of La Bassée and in the region of Notre Dame-de-Consolation they gained 800 metres—a little over a kilometre in two days. Other progress was reported south-west of Lens and north of Arras.

At St. Laurent-Blangy, in spite of very lively counter-attacks, the positions conquered on December 17 were entirely maintained.

In the region of Albert the Allies attained, on the night of December 17 and 18, in spite of a very violent fire, the third wire defence of the enemy's second line of trenches, of which several were carried.

Between Albert and Peronne three violent counter-attacks by the Germans were repulsed near Chaulnes, where French troops inflicted on the Germans very heavy losses, taking many prisoners and destroying several machine guns.

By a very lively attack the Germans succeeded in making progress slightly on the outskirts of St. Hubert-en-Argonne.

The French artillery, directed by information from aviators, destroyed two heavy batteries of the enemy on the heights of the Meuse and severely damaged a third.

### TELEGRAMS

### OBITUARY.

### MR. A. O. JONES.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received Dec. 22.

The death is announced of the famous cricketer, Mr. A. O. Jones.

[Deceased, who was born on August 16, 1872, played for Bedford, North and Cambridge University. He frequently played for England in Test matches.]

### IRON BUX AT LAW.

Wins Case Against a Manila Club.

Iron Bux, the Hongkong pugilist, on his case against the Maypajo Sporting Club recently won Judge Harvey, of Manila, dissolved the preliminary injunction prohibiting him from rendering his services as a professional boxer to any other club than the Maypajo Sporting Club. In the action brought against Iron Bux for breach of contract the plaintiffs in the case stated that the boxer had entered into a contract with them on his arrival from Hongkong, to act as a boxing instructor in the Maypajo Sporting Club for the period of six months, and that the plaintiffs had undertaken to defray the living expenses of the defendant, his wife, and his children during his stay in Manila for the contract period, to pay him a salary of £50 a month, and to defray his passage from Hongkong to Manila and return.

Apparently all that the plaintiffs in the case had to go upon was an exchange of correspondence between themselves and Iron Bux, while the latter was in Hongkong. Their first letter to him offered him the above inducements but did not state that he was to box exclusively for the Maypajo Club. Bux in his reply stated that he was willing to box for Mr. Casimiro, the president of the Maypajo Sporting Club.

The court in handing down the decision says in part:—  
"The court is of the opinion that the plaintiffs have failed to establish their allegations that they had a contract with the defendant by which the latter agreed that during the six months from and after the said contract he would render his services exclusively in the plaintiff's sporting club and not in any other club in the city of Manila or in the provinces adjacent to the said city. It is therefore the order of the court that the preliminary injunction issued in this cause on December 5, 1914, be and the same is hereby dissolved with the costs against the plaintiffs."

"The court is of the opinion that the plaintiffs have failed to establish their allegations that they had a contract with the defendant by which the latter agreed that during the six months from and after the said contract he would render his services exclusively in the plaintiff's sporting club and not in any other club in the city of Manila or in the provinces adjacent to the said city. It is therefore the order of the court that the preliminary injunction issued in this cause on December 5, 1914, be and the same is hereby dissolved with the costs against the plaintiffs."

### TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS SUSY MEN.

### CONDENSED.

The Germans have bombarded a hospital at Ypres.

The Allies have made further progress in Belgium.

The death is announced of Mr. A. O. Jones, the famous cricketer.

The Kaiser has completely recovered and has gone to the front.

No newspapers will be published in Great Britain on Christmas Day.

Lady Jellicoe has opened the Union Jack Club for the wives of our sailors and soldiers.

Hundreds of demonstrations of an anti-Austrian character have taken place throughout Italy.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe says he is prouder every day to command men of such splendid calibre as our sailors.

At a meeting in Rome, the formation was urged of an Italo-Romanian League to strengthen the bonds uniting the two countries.

Italy is said to have demanded an explanation from the Porte of the movement of 4,000 Arabs under Turkish and German officers against Tripoli.

### NEWS.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news and reports on war conditions in Russia appear on page 3.

"Oxy. Contemporaine" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

### DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Sale of Antique China and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Monday, December 28.  
Auction of China and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.  
Sale of Quarrying Rights—P. W. D.—3 p.m.

Saturday, January 2.  
A.D.C. presents "Snow White and the Frog Prince"—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, January 6.  
A.D.C. presents "The Frog Prince"—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, January 30.  
Garden Fete, H.K. University, 3-7 p.m.







GENERAL NEWS.

**Hangchow Military Hospital.**  
The new military hospital at Hangchow is now ready for patients and, though the date of the formal opening has not yet been made public, the N. China Daily News Hangchow correspondent understands that patients were to be received on and after December 18.

**National Relief Fund.**  
Amongst recently announced subscriptions to the National Relief Fund are the following:—Collected on board Maloja, per Captain Irving, £50; Engineer Staff P. and O. R.M.S. Maloja, £32; contributions in Japan, (per Japan Chronicle), Korea, and Formosa, £1,000; S. Robert Bradon, £50; subscribers in Shanghai (per Sir E. Fraser, Consul-General), £731 15s. 6d.; British subjects at Hankow and immediate neighbourhood, £800; British community and certain Chinese sympathisers at Canton (per the British Consul-General), £753. 4s. 11d.; British community at Foochow, per the British Consul (first contribution), £228. 4s. 10d.; J. V. Roger Grave (Hankow), £20; Staff, Paterson, Simons and Co., London, £12 11s.; British Vice-Consul, Tientsin, £10 10s.

**Patriotic Fisher Boys.**  
At Grimsby recently two fishing apprentices, who were charged with failing to join their ships, were said to have endeavoured to enlist in the 5th Lincolns. The trawler company directors told the bench they were willing to let the lads serve their country if they returned to their duties on the expiration of war. Both apprentices expressed their wish to join the Army, and the case was adjourned for seven days to allow them to do so.

**The Mikado and Hospital Work.**  
The Mikado's interest in hospital work—evinced by his gift of £10,000 to St. Luke's Hospital at Tokyo—is to some extent inherited. His mother, the Empress Haruko, underwent a complete course of training as a nurse. The Red Cross Hospital at Tokyo—one of the largest in the East—was her creation; and during the Russo-Japanese war she visited this institution daily. She would spend hours comforting the wounded soldiers, and saw that they looked nothing which could in any way help towards their recovery. The Empress Haruko, like her husband, was a poet, and her nursing experiences inspired her to write some touching verses on the hardships brought about by war.

**A Great Cricketer.**  
Olemt (better known as "Clem") Hill, whose retirement is announced, was probably the finest left-handed batsman produced by Australia. He visited England for the first time in 1896, and secured third place in the team's batting averages. He came to England again in 1899, but illness attacked him. In spite of this he gained second place in the averages. In the 1902 team he averaged 31 runs per innings, and with the 1905 team in England he aggregated 1,846 runs with an average of 48. Hill was invited to join the 1909 Australian team, but did not accept the offer. He relied upon clean cutting and on-side strokes for his runs, and was also skilful in placing to leg. He is in his thirty eighth year.—Globe

**Little Wars.**  
Lieutenant-Colonel Julian Hasler, of the Buffs, who has been wounded in action, has seen a good deal of service in our "little wars," says the Globe. As a subaltern he marched with Sir Robert Low's column to the relief of Chirral, was engaged in the Malakand operations just before he obtained his captaincy, and was in the actions at Bajaur, Uman Kheil, Buner, and the Tunga Pass. After that came service on the West Coast. During the South African War he was a special service officer with Sir Frederick Carrington's Rhodesia Field Force, where his excellent work obtained him the brevet of Major. He next saw active service in the Kano-Loko campaign, Northern Nigeria, and in 1898 participated in more fighting in this district when he was specially thanked for his services and received the "brevet" of Lieutenant-Colonel. He has been in the Buffs since 1888, and is senior major of the 1st Battalion.

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**RUSSIA UNDER WAR CONDITIONS.**

Compiled from the Latest Available Continental Newspapers.

The German troops in Russia are being supplied with a pamphlet in both Hebrew and Yiddish, entitled *Kol Mevasser* (The Herald), which is to enlighten not only the Jews of the provinces now occupied by the Germans, but also Poles, Lithuanians, Estonians, Livonians, and Ruthenes, concerning "the true causes of the war." Among the other contents of the pamphlet is the Czar's manifesto to his "dear Jews," with such comment as the German authorities deem it proper to make. It is reported from Odessa that there is still uncertainty as to the fate of the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General, Baumgartner, who was imprisoned as a spy on the day of the declaration of war. The Vice-Consul, who was also taken prisoner, attempted to commit suicide, and is now said to be in a Russian hospital. Herr Baumgartner was formerly Austro-Hungarian Consul-General at Berlin.

The Russian Governor of the Caucasus, Prince Vorontz ff-Dashkevich, a son of the conqueror of Transcaucasia, recently read to an assembly of Armenian notables the following manifesto of the Czar: "Armenians! With glowing enthusiasm all the peoples of Russia, from east to west, have obeyed the call of my voice. After five centuries of subjection to a tyrannical yoke to which so many of you succumbed, and from whose atrocious deeds so many others still have to suffer, the hour of liberation has dawned at last. The Russian nation remembers with pride its famous Armenian sons, Lazareff, Melikoff, and many others, who fought for the glory of the fatherland side by side with the Slav brethren. Your century-old fidelity is a pledge to me that you will do your duty in the glorious days, fully relying on the justice of our cause, and participating in the victory of our race, Armenians! United with your kinsmen under the sceptre of the Czar, you too, will at last learn to appreciate the benefits of liberty and justice!"

In commenting upon this manifesto, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that for the past two years Russia's policy towards Armenia, in anticipation of the present war, has indeed been growing more conciliatory, a special effort having been made to win the favour of the ecclesiastical circles, so as to induce the priests to carry on a Rasophila propaganda in Turkey. The manifesto, says the *Zeitung*, is virtually directed at Turkey; as for the Armenians, its effect on

them may be considered doubtful. They are still, like the Jews and all foreigners, prohibited from visiting Turkey, and while it is true that Russia has released the formerly confiscated possessions of the Armenian Church, the administration of that church is still under the "surveillance" of a Chief Procurator, "whose severity is quite equal to that of his colleague in St. Petersburg."

It is reported from Stockholm that the permanent Russian Finance Committee, under the presidency of Count Witte, has decided upon a domestic loan of 200 million rubles for war purposes. There has also been ordered the imposition of new taxes, to meet the deficit resulting from present conditions.

The Russian Government of Buzdin, bordering on Upper Silesia, which is in the hands of the Germans, is now being administered by the Prussian Councilor, Wellenkamp. He has issued a proclamation promising the inhabitants to bring about a revival of trade, industry, and agriculture, and a uniting on their peaceful co-operation. An article in the Russian journal, *Semshchikina*, sounds a warning to England not to prolong the war needlessly. The longer the struggle lasts, says the paper, the more the Continental Powers will be weakened, and it is the duty of France and Russia to dissuade England from her obvious intention.

According to an official communication of the Russian Government, naval prize courts have been established at Cronstadt, Sevastopol, and Vladivostok. There is an appeal from them to the Superior Court at St. Petersburg.

**FATE OF GERMANY.**

Neutral Banker's View of the Situation.

From a distinguished banker, belonging to a neutral nation, the *Times* special correspondent at Copenhagen has received an account of the condition of affairs in Germany that is at complete variance with the racy tint in which the German Press depicts the situation. "My everyday contact with Germans of my class," said the banker, "leaves me firmly convinced that those of them who must know now realise that Germany has been plunged into a tragic and pathetic adventure. Even the great industrialists of Rhineland and Westphalia, though many of their works are occupied in the production of war materials, to a wholly unprecedented extent, are depressed and melancholy over the awful struggle in which Germany has been precipitated."

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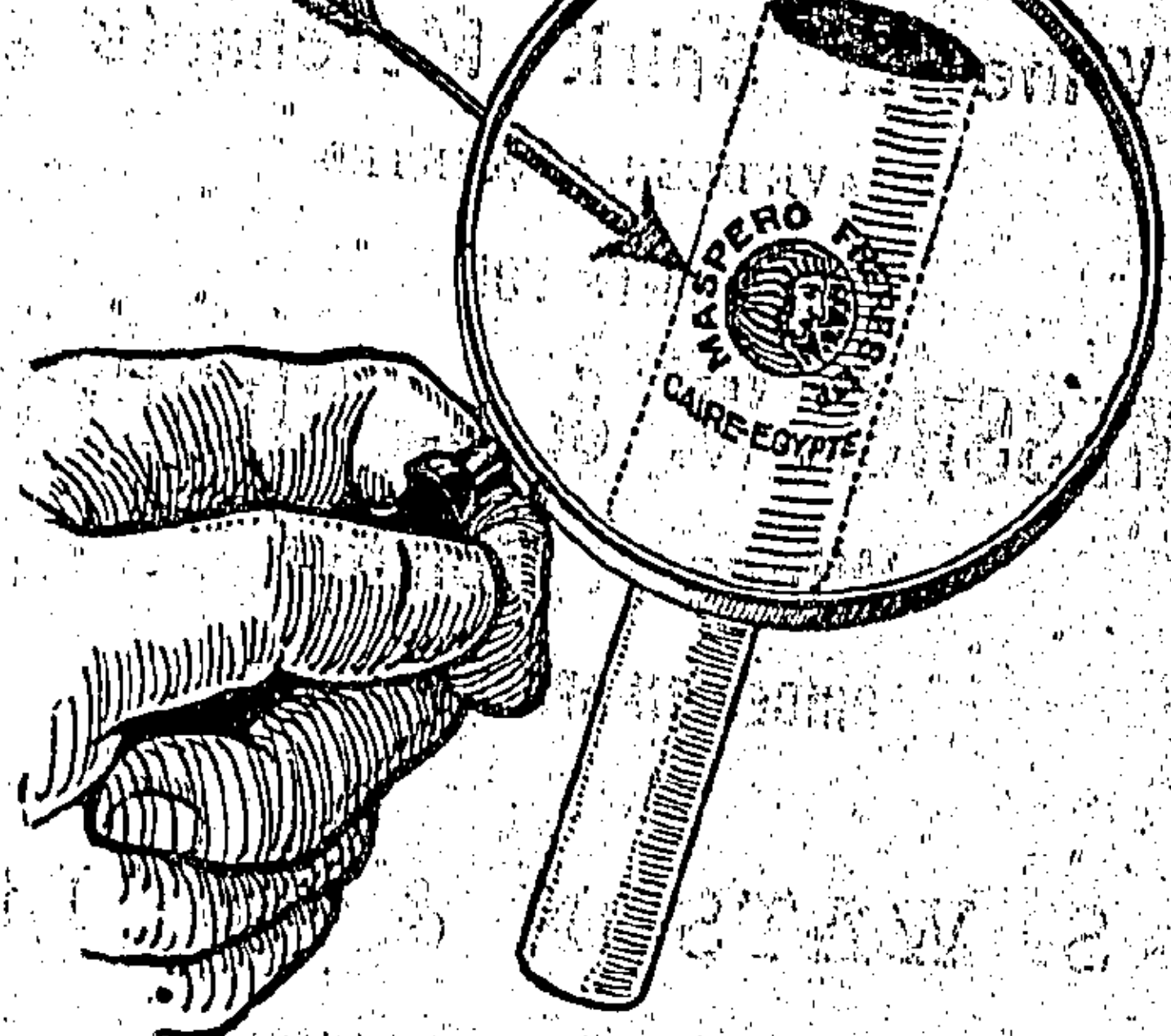
Stienas; electrical magnates like Rathenau and the Siemens-Schuckert, who know what uninterrupted supplies of staple raw stuff from abroad such as copper and petroleum mean; bankers like von Gwinner and Furstenberg, who know the havoc which the financing of war and stoppage of exports work to German credit at home and abroad—these men are under no delusion as to what the war is doing and will do."

**Singapore Volunteer Corps.**  
His Excellency the Governor of Singapore has been pleased to approve the following appointments to the Singapore Volunteer Corps:—Artilery: Second Lieutenant A. A. Lermitt, Reserve of Officers; Lieut. Reserve of Officers, Veterans Company—Mr. C. Everitt to be Lieutenant, Mr. W. J. Mayson to be Second Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant J. D. Keay, Singapore Volunteer Artilery, has been permitted to resign his commission in the Singapore Volunteer Corps.

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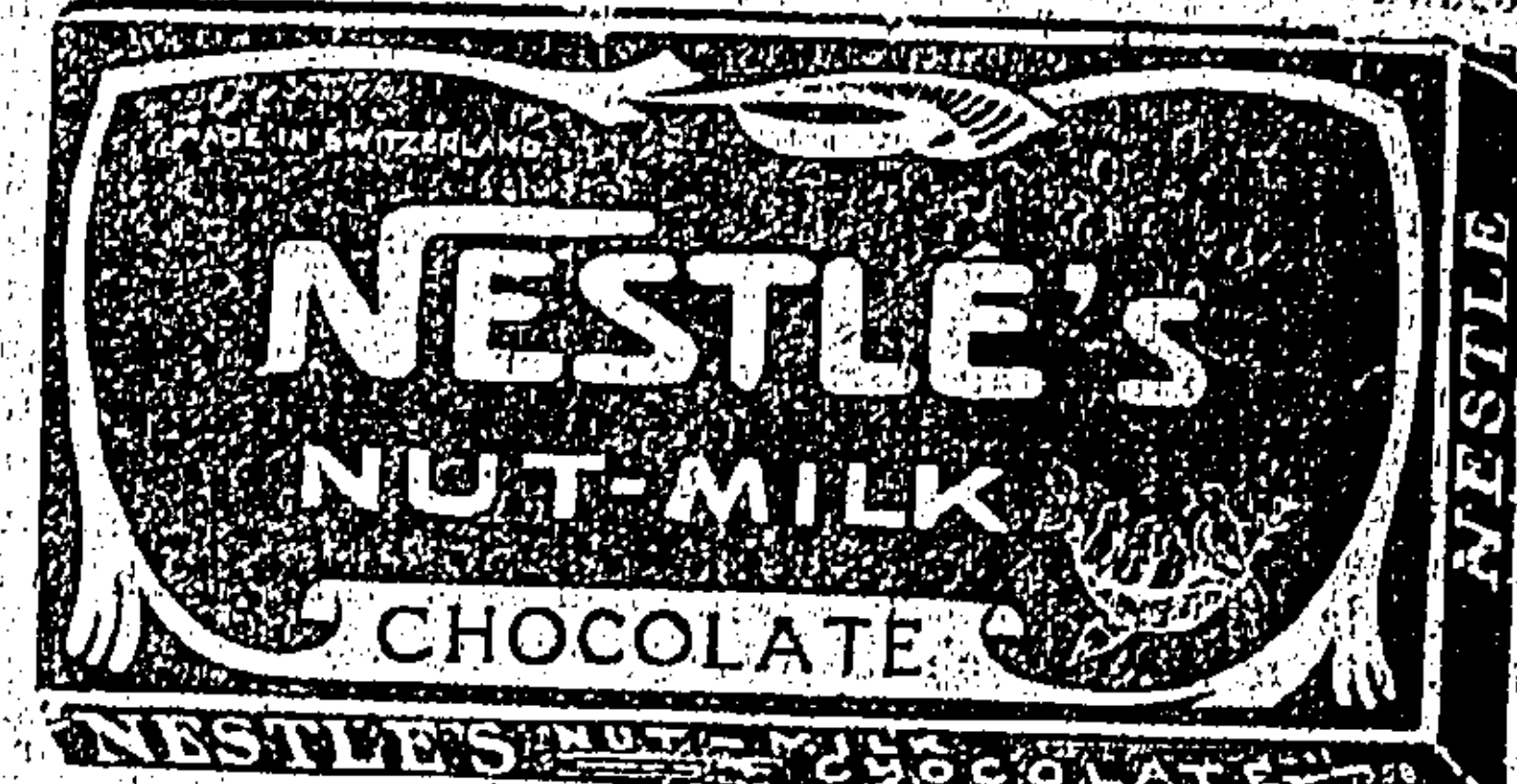


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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to set the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1914.

### THE RIGHT TO RESIST INVASION.

Much has been written of late, and published in the Press, on the subject of the right, or otherwise, of civilians in their own country to resist invasion. By some (notably Mr. H. G. Wells) it is strenuously asserted that every person—man, woman, or child—if possessing any courage or love of home at all, will do anything whatever in his or her power to harass an invading enemy, utterly regardless of rules of international law. There can be little doubt that they are correct in so asserting, for the ordinary householders and their families are naturally unacquainted with these rules, and would regard invading troops as no better than thieves and robbers, whom they are justified in treating as they would any other criminal housebreaker. This aspect of the matter was considered by the Hague Convention a few years ago, with the result that it was provided by Art. 2 of that Convention as follows:—"The population of a territory which has not been occupied, who, on the enemy's approach, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops without having time to organise themselves, shall be regarded as belligerents if they carry arms openly, and if they observe the laws and customs of war."

This rule—now one of international law—would therefore justify the inhabitants of a town or village in combining together, and, without providing themselves with uniform, in taking up arms for the purpose of defending their homes. But it does not entitle each individual, acting independently of his neighbours, to resist by violence the occupation or destruction of his home by the invading troops. Such a person would inevitably suffer death at the hands of the enemy when captured, or be shot at sight. The crimes which would doubtless be made on behalf of the enemy for putting that man to death would be that they were justified in so doing, having regard to the plain meaning of Art. 2 of the Hague Convention, which, in effect, does not permit civilian individuals to take up arms of any kind—their own, screw-drivers, air guns, or garden hoses—for the purpose of resisting invading troops. This being so, it would seem to be most advisable that, in every district, there should be some sort of organisation which would enable the inhabitants to speedily combine to resist invasion.

But, as it cannot now be expected that any more regard would be paid by Germany to the provisions of the Hague Convention than was paid by them to their solemn Treaty with Belgium, no such organisation of townsfolk or villagers as is authorised by that Convention is likely to be respected. Therefore it behoves every man, who is able to hold and use a weapon, to form with his neighbours a body of men, who, while wearing some distinctive emblem, must be regarded as a recognised belligerent force, even by our present enemy. An interesting article bearing on this question appears in the *Law Times*, and will be found reprinted elsewhere in this issue.

### The Coming Races.

It is satisfactory to know that after the times of stress and anxiety through which the Colony has passed, but which happily are now over, the customary Race Meeting is to be held in the early part of the New Year. And, after all, if racing is going on at Home, surely Hongkong should not be deprived of the pleasures of a sport which makes a wide appeal to so many of its inhabitants. When the first batch of horses arrived, the prospects did not appear too rosy for the coming Meeting, but since then a further lot has arrived and on the whole a very promising lot of animals appears to have been secured. We may look for the serious work of training the raw material to begin at any time now, and soon some ideas will be gained as to who have been the lucky ones in the drawing for ponies. The officials may be trusted to do their utmost to make the coming Meeting a success, while the public, after a more than usually dull winter season, may be counted upon to make the most of the occasion.

### Getting Even with Ruffians.

The three gentry who were tried yesterday before the Chief Justice for an assault on a European will have something to think about for a little while to come. Five years' hard labour and fifteen lashes with the "cat" very neatly wipes off the Law's score against Chinese undesirable of this sort; and we shall welcome the news that others of the same brand have received similar attentions when the police have the luck to get hold of them. Light sentences, in the past, have undoubtedly encouraged the robbery-with-violence fraternity, and the "unwanted" from Canton have gradually got it into their heads that they can come into this Colony and rob and assault their law-abiding compatriots here, and, upon occasion, can extend their operations as far as the European's belongings and person. Nothing but hard labour and hard lashing will shake the eccentricities and delusions out of these fellows.

From the evidence reported in our columns yesterday, we notice that the prisoners in question were none of them deficient in that useful commodity which is known to the vulgar as "cheek." One suggested that the doctor in the witness-box should speak to the judge in their joint behalf; another questioned his Lordship's right to inflict "such a heavy penalty," and all three laid serious allegations against the police. As regards the last point, if they got a little rough handling when they were arrested, they have themselves to thank, and it probably did them a world of good. The police have no instructions to handle with kid gloves men who are doing their best to strangle an inoffensive person. The rest of the story—that they were kicked, jumped on and otherwise "villainously entreated"—is too silly to call for remark.

### A Singapore University.

In our General News column yesterday, we published a suggestion, recently made at Ipoh, that a university be founded at the Straits, in memory of Sir Stamford Raffles. We shall not be surprised to learn that this suggestion is well received by the Straits Chinese, for, up to the present, they have had to choose between sending their sons to European search of a university education, and allowing them to cool their heels here in Hongkong. As a rule, anything that Singapore undertakes is done pretty thoroughly. Singapore folk are easy-going, but, if they make up their minds that a certain matter has to be attended to, the work will not be half-done. Lazy they may be, but the appalling lawlessness of Hongkong has never infected them. If they should take upon themselves to found a university, we may be well assured that it will be a certain success.

### The Joffre and French Vintage.

The "Vintage," like the French, have named their 1914 vintage after General Joffre, and their liquors are to perpetuate the name of Sir John Joffre. Hereafter a "bottle of Joffre" will be followed by "a glass of France."

### DAY BY DAY.

—DID YOU EVER TRY THE GOSPEL OF SMILES? A SMILE IS A SUN-BEAM OF THE SOUL. IT LIGHTS UP THE EYE AND TRANSFIGURES THE COUNTENANCE. A FROWN IS EASIER BUT IT GIVES NO LIGHT. OPEN THE SOUL-WINDOWS AND LET IN THE LIGHT, AND KEEP THOSE WINDOWS OPEN; THEN LET THOSE LIGHT IN SMILES. A SMILE CAN SCATTER GLOOM AND SILVER-LINE A CLOUD. IT COSTS LITTLE, BUT COUNTS FOR MUCH. TEARS AND SMILES LIE NEAR TOGETHER. DRY YOUR TEARS AND SCATTER YOUR SMILES.—Anon.

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70; mist.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 64; mist.

The Mails.  
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Yushow to-morrow.

American Mail.—Closed per a.s. Kenkon Maru to-day at 9 a.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. K. rea at noon to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Anhui at 3 p.m. to-day.

English Mail.—Closes per a.s. Kitano-Maru to-morrow at 9 a.m.

Count the Columns.  
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.3-183.

Winter Solstice.  
To-morrow, according to the Chinese calendar, is the festival of *Tung chih*—the Winter Solstice.

Clothing and Money Missing.  
Lorian Singh, a watchman, reports the loss of clothing, valued at \$15.50, and \$10 in money.

Japanese Loss.  
Mr. Sataka, of Lun Fat Street, reports that he has had stolen earthenware and glassware valued at \$400.

Canton Boats Held Up.  
Dense fog prevailed last night and this morning about the mouth of the Canton River, with the result that the local boats were held up for a considerable while.

The Missing Junk.  
A junk owner who left his boat at Yau-ti in the custody of a friend now reports to the police that it is missing and that he has his suspicions of the friend. The boat was valued at \$300.

Received a Gunshot Wound.  
Captain Whitefield, A.O.C., reports that on the 21st inst. he sent to the Military Hospital, Corporal Laler, A.O.C., who was suffering from a gunshot wound. The injury is not serious and is supposed to be self-inflicted.

Adjourned.  
The case in which the owners of the steamships *Licorne* and *Cerf* were summoned for failing to enter into a bond under the Piracy Prevention Ordinance, was adjourned this morning *sine die*.

Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appearing for the defence.

Forthcoming Wedding.  
An engagement is announced between Captain Fitzroy A. B. Johnson, of the 101st Grenadiers, I.A., and Miss Ahda H. Veitch, daughter of the late Andrew Veitch, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Mrs. Veitch, of Maison Delacour, Cannes. The marriage will take place shortly at Bangalore.

For Christmas.  
The Anderson Music Company is advertising a special selection of Columbia gramophones for the Christmas season. By securing one of these instruments and making a judicious choice of records, of which the firm has a big stock, music for the Christmas season will be assured. Gramophone owners should make a point of visiting the store.

National Relief Fund.  
Amongst recently announced subscriptions to the National Relief Fund are the following:—

Legislative Council of Hongkong, \$8,437.10s.; British subjects and others in North Borneo, £1,000; subscribers in Shanghai (per Sir E. Fraser, Consul-General), second instalment, \$257.14s. 2d.; British subjects resident on the East Coast of Sumatra, first donation, £1,000; officers and men of the Hongkong Garrison, £103.1s. 9d.; London staff of the O. Company, third contribution, \$42.12s. 11d.—*London and China Express*.

### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

#### ITALY WARMING UP.

Will She Join the Warring Nations?

It would appear from the latest telegrams to hand that Italy is determined to let no incident pass for having a knock at her old enemies, the Turks. She seems, in fact, slowly drifting into the war. No sooner has the Hodeidah affair been settled than a fresh ground for complaint is found against the Ottoman Government, and, incidentally, against the Germans. Some 4,000 Arabs, under Turkish and German officers, have apparently been making a move against Tripoli, the old vilayet of Turkey which came under the sovereignty of Italy some three years ago. The new Tarco-German Alliance is evidently contemplating some dirty work, and, after the success of her recent demand on Turkey, one is not surprised to find Italy seeking an explanation and going so far as to threaten a rupture of relations if the answer is not of a satisfactory nature.

#### Strong Feeling.

The tone of Italian feeling may be gauged from the bitter outburst against Austria and Germany which another telegram reveals. Old grievances are being raked up, witness the gatherings held in commemoration of Oberdank, who in 1882 was hanged for conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Francis Joseph. But an eye is also being kept on current developments, as is shown by the attack made by a Senator on Austria and Germany "for their crimes against civilisation." A point of some significance, too, is that there is a strengthening of the sympathies between Italy and Roumania. If these two nations were to enter the war, there would be a totally new complexion put on the situation, for the pressure on Austria would then be more acute than it is even now. The way would be opened up for Russia to attack the Austrians on their eastern frontier, while Italy could be counted upon to make a dash for recovery of territory, the loss of which she has always keenly felt. However all this may be, one cannot help feeling that Italy has left it rather late in the day to intervene, if that be her intention. She seems to have waited to see how things would pan out before displaying any marked sympathies one way or the other.

#### The Kaiser at the Front Again.

The Kaiser, we are told, has recovered from his illness and has once more taken himself to the front. Which front, the wires do not indicate, but unless his presence synchronises with cheerier happenings than his visit last month to the battlefields in Flanders, his troops may well wish him further away. In November the great War Lord was reported to be close to the front in Flanders, making efforts to inspire his men to gain Calais. The Imperial presence, however, did not result in turning the tide in favour of the Germans, and one report speaks of him as having returned to the Staff Headquarters one day "thoroughly disheartened by the result of the campaign." If the Great I Am was dissatisfied then, what must his feelings be now? For since those days the Allies have been slowly but surely driving the wedge further into Belgium, and if things go on as they are at present, the German dash will be for Berlin—not Calais.

#### THE NEW ARMY.

Age Limit for Commissions.

The General Officer Commanding, South China, has been notified that the minimum age limit for temporary commissions in the New Army has been reduced to 22 years, and that applications may now be submitted accordingly.

### INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

Interesting Lecture on Military Use of Electricity.

The first meeting of the Hongkong Local Centre of the Institution of Electrical Engineers was held at the R. A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks, on Wednesday last at 9.15 p.m. The audience included most of the local members of the Institution, H.E. the Governor, H.E. Major General F. H. Kelly, C.B., Commodore R. H. Anstruther, O.M.G., and others.

The Chairman, Mr. W. L. Carter, with a few introductory remarks, called on Col. W. Baker Brown, R.E., member, to deliver his lecture on "Some Military Uses of Electricity."

Col. Baker Brown commenced his lecture with the consideration of telephonic communications for military purposes. For permanent services, the military authorities, he said, made all the possible use, consistent with efficiency, of civil lines and apparatus. At Home, the military telephones were used in close conjunction with those of the Post Office, the civil exchanges being supplemented by military exchanges when close secrecy had to be observed. All possible advantage was therefore taken of the skill and experience of civil operators. In telephonic work, as in all other branches, a skilled military staff was employed to consider all inventions brought to their notice, with a view to their adoption, and adaptation to the needs of the service, should they be of sufficient merit. Field work necessitated special features of all apparatus. All the details of a telephonic or telegraphic system had to be capable of being conveyed with advancing troops; of being dumped into a minimum number of carts, perhaps in a great hurry by quite inexperienced men, and of being erected quickly in any kind of weather with no chance of mishap or mistake. All apparatus had therefore to comply with the apparently conflicting conditions to be light, strong, weather proof and fool proof.

Col. Baker Brown showed how these conditions had been fulfilled in the types of telephone used in the field and by fighting troops. For instance, the conductors employed were of stranded steel and copper, the steel to give strength, the copper to give conductivity; they were paid out from drums as required. For distances greater than those over which efficient telephonic communication could be maintained, the telegraph was employed. Three types of telegraph office were in use; the first was on the duplex system and consisted of an office kit having a total weight of about 1,600 lbs., such as would be used at the headquarters; the second was on the simplex system and somewhat lighter; the third, constituting the normal field telegraph office, with a "buzzer" instrument, had a weight of 200 to 300 lbs. These offices were connected to headquarters by "air line," that is by a telegraph wire carried overhead on poles. The type of construction employed in this part of the world was shown. Dambos were erected carrying insulators at the top, over which the line was carried, being bound up at one fourth pole to prevent slipping, the poles themselves being stayed where necessary. This type of construction, which could be looked upon as practically permanent, was carried out with a field service equipment at the surprising rate of 2 1/2 miles per hour. Even this was not sufficiently fast to maintain communication when troops were being moved rapidly, in which case the first line established was of cable laid on the ground. The cable was carried on drums and paid out faster than the troops could march; occasionally the horses on the cable wagon could be allowed to gallop. Telegraphic communication was maintained along this line during the process of laying. A horseman, following, hooked the cable to the side of the road so that it should not be damaged by following vehicles. As rapidly as possible, this line was superseded by air line and communication, as permanent as necessary, established.

For reconnoitring and for communication with cavalry, these services were supplemented by wireless. The design of a suitable type for easy conveyance had given some scope for ingenuity. One always associated wireless with large cumbersome masts and antennae that would be impossible in the field. An efficient apparatus was, however, in use. The mast was telescopic and the antenna of the umbrella type. The dynamo for supplying the power was driven by a small petrol engine. There were light and heavy types of installation, which could be conveyed to the scene of operations by pack animals or by wagon. The lecturer then explained the system of using all the above with an army in the field. The establishment and maintenance of these communications involved a considerable number of skilled men and operators. Thus the telegraph office at general headquarters required the services of seven officers and 80 to 90 men, while seventy-five officers and 2,300 men were with the expeditionary force for the telegraph and lighting service.

Col. Baker Brown then dealt with the application of electricity to the firing of mines. The detonator consisted of a fine wire .0014 inch diameter and a 1 inch long embedded in gun cotton and placed in a cap of fulminate of mercury. This detonator was placed in a primer of dry gun cotton which exploded the main charge of wet gun cotton. The instant of explosion was determined by the fusing of the wire by a current supplied from a small hand-operated generator. Barrack lighting was dealt with briefly. The chief feature from the point of view of the electrical engineer was the uniformity of the load curve, during the period of darkness, until the light was switched off. The power was supplied from compound wound dynamos driven by oil engines. A battery supplied any small demand for power during the day.

In conclusion, the lecturer spoke upon the use of searchlights in defence and attack. The source of light was the electric arc and the type of lamp employed, nominally of 50,000 candle power, was shown. The light from the positive crater was collected and projected in a practically parallel beam by means of a parabolic mirror, and could be directed by traversing or elevating the projector. The finite size of the source caused a slight dispersion so that the circle of light was about 120 feet diameter at a distance of a thousand yards. For certain work these parabolic reflectors were replaced by the parabola ellipse reflector. Vertical sections of this mirror were parabolas; so that parallelism of the beam in a vertical direction was still preserved. In horizontal sections the mirror was an ellipse. Horizontal rays therefore conveyed, upon the conjugate focus, from which point they diverged, giving a fan-shaped beam capable of illuminating a considerable sweep of harbour. The lecturer demonstrated the features of this mirror with the aid of an actual projector and showed how all the rays could be made to pass through a slit only 6 inches wide. Almost complete protection against fire could thus be assured. The standard type of light took 120 amperes at 60 volts. Generators capable of giving 200 amperes at 80 volts were provided for each light, but were capable of interconnection and parallel running in case of breakdown.

Field searchlights for use in attack had been employed during the present war, but chiefly by the enemy. The use in use in the British Army were driven by paraffin engines and a careful drill had been worked out by which the light could be brought into position and start running at a very short notice.

In proposing a vote of thanks, Mr. W. L. Carter said that the lecture that had been delivered would have been of great interest at any time but, at the present, when all our hopes were centred in armaments, it had been doubly so. Electricity was by far the premier of this body of handmaidens, unnamed energy, in time of peace the name Electricity was synonymous with all the wonder-

Continued (on page 5)



## EXECUTION OF LODY.

Shot at Sunrise in the Tower of London.

Carl Hans Lody, the German spy who was tried by court-martial at the Middlesex Guildhall, found guilty, and sentenced to be shot, suffered the extreme penalty of his crime in the Tower of London. The sentence was carried out on November 8, but the official announcement was not issued until four days later. He went to England with a false passport issued at Berlin on August 4—the day war was declared—in the name of Charles A. Inglis, who was described as an American citizen. Lody fully knew the risk he ran in deliberately going to spy in war time, and he was not in the least surprised when he learned his fate. Indeed, he seemed to be rather proud of his position, and one of his remarks was: "I have done what I was asked to do for my country. There is no more to be said." He was a senior lieutenant in the Imperial German Navy.

Lody was shot at sunrise. He was told of his sentence the day before, and he received the news calmly and with no sign of surprise. Late that night he was taken out of his cell in Wellington Barracks, and, escorted by an armed guard, driven in a taxicab to the Tower of London. There he wrote one or two letters, and, after a meal, he went to bed and slept composedly. Some slight refreshment, and Lody marched to the Tower's flag range. Here were twelve men with their rifles at attention. Lody glanced at the soldiers drawn up in a line, but betrayed no sign of fear.

Gently he was told to sit down, and with as much speed as possible, but very quietly, he was blindfolded and strapped to the chair. Not a muscle on his face moved. The Sergeant-Major gave orders to the squad: "Present! Fire!" The twelve rifles rang out as one, and Lody's lifeless body doubled up on the chair. Death was mercifully instantaneous. Two or three hours later, Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, coroner for the Eastern and Liberty of Tower district, went through the legal formality of enquiring into the cause of Lody's death. The jury was composed of men engaged in the Tower of London.

The warrant ordering the execution was produced, a military doctor certified that death was caused by gunshot wounds, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. Such was the end of Carl Hans Lody. No man ever merited the stern penalty of being shot as a spy more than he.

## INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

(Continued from Page 4.)

ful development that had taken place in the last half century of our civilisation. He liked to think and hope that in our time it would not become a direct agent of destruction. While it was useful to the gun, the torpedo and the mine, it was not absolutely essential to them. We could not forget the wonderful assistance it rendered to the surgeons. The age of electricity was beginning to pale when Hertz, Lodge and Marconi shattered the promise with the wireless telegraph. In peace we had seen it come to the aid of the sinking Titanic. In war, we had pictured the scene on H.M.A.S. Sydney when the message from the Cocos was being drowned by the quenched spark of the Emden—the interference that split the latter's doom.

The members of the Institution were very grateful to Col. Baker Brown for having made the inaugural meeting of the centre such a success.

Mr. E. T. Williams seconded the resolution. In a few words he referred to the unique position the Colony held in being the first in the Far East to establish a centre of a British Engineering Institution. By its aid, the Hongkong Chinese, being trained at its University, would be able to become associated with the British Institution. It would form a permanent bond and could be productive of nothing but good.

The resolution was carried with acclamation. Col. Baker Brown briefly responded.

## THE VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

We reproduce the following article from the Law Times of Nov. 14, 1914:—

*Inter arma silent leges.* Forgetting this maxim, numerous members of the public are writing to the newspapers demanding a legal opinion as to what they are to do if the enemy invades this country. In what conditions may they safely fire without exposing the entire civilian population, including women and children, to reprisals?

Jeremy Bentham long ago showed that law has no meaning without a sanction—that is to say, without something which the offender will have to hope from the observance or to fear from the non-observance of the law.

The sanctions are four—legal, religious, moral and popular.

Legal sanction is out of the question in the present case. Our courts have no power in the matter to reward those obedient to the law or to punish those disobedient; and no international court exists with any power at all. We cannot do more to punish the enemy by force than we are already doing. Punished he will be, we verily believe, but punished whether in future he obey the so-called law or whether he disobey it.

Religious sanction is equally powerless in this instance. What has the German enemy to hope or fear from the God he worships?

His theory is that there is a tutelary deity of Deutschland, and that he is pleased with anything—even a "certain fearfulness"—which is calculated to advance the interests of the German nation. Moral sanction is perhaps a little more effective. We refuse to believe that German soldiers as a whole are entirely without morality—that they conceive it to be in accordance with the principles of courage and bravery to advance behind a shield of women and children and to fire on or torture defenceless and inoffensive civilians. But the moral sanction will be none the more or the less effective according to the answer given by Professor Holland or any of the authorities which he may cite in favour of a certain view of the law. The moral sanction, if any, which will appeal to the German army or its commanders will appeal in favour of a course of conduct which the conscience, if any, of such army or commanders at the moment approves.

Popular sanction alone remains. This is the only sanction which is of vital importance in the matter. Public opinion, yes, but the German enemy's method of securing the verdict of public opinion in its favour—from Bismarck's time to the present—has always been the same. Misrepresent the facts. International law is useful to the Law Courts and the Profession for the purpose of deciding what on our part is the just and right thing to do. It is utterly useless and mischievous if invoked by the general public as a shield and protection against any danger which may threaten them from the enemy. In this connection the less the general public knows or thinks about the international law the better. One of our greatest international lawyers is said to have recently expressed the opinion that the study of this life had been largely expended in vain.

We need not go to any elaborate principle of international law for an example. One of the first and most elementary principles of international law, as of all other law, is that a contract solemnly and deliberately entered into ought to be kept. Both Germany and Austria have openly, cynically, and purposely repudiated their contracts whenever they were inconvenient.

The law—if it be a real law, effectively upheld by at least one of the four sanctions and have for its sole object the maintenance of justice—is one of the highest and most precious things on earth. International law as administered in our courts is worthy of the highest respect, and the reputation which it enjoys and will enjoy in other countries is a possession of the greatest practical value. But international law, as regarded

## KAISER AS A MOSLEM.

How the Germans Mised the Turks.

The official story of the rupture of relations with Turkey has been published as a White Paper. It shows quite conclusively that the hand of Germany has directed the whole affair. Thus on August 21, Sir L. Mallet was told by the Grand Vizier that he wanted all the support the Triple Entente could give him, and that the sooner they could get a written declaration respecting the independence and integrity of Turkey the better:—

A sharp struggle, which may come to a head at any moment, is in progress between the Moderates and the German party, headed by the Minister for War, and is meanwhile creating anarchy here.

Marshal Liman and the German Ambassador are recklessly striving to force the Turks into declaring war on Russia, in which case the Goeben and Breslau would presumably sail for the Black Sea. They are prepared to achieve this object, if necessary, by a coup d'état, making the Minister of War dictator.

The Germans were active in all directions—in the Army, in the Press, and in the country. Thus on September 14 it became known that the German Ambassador at Constantinople had received instructions from Berlin to publish widely a report of a revolution in India:—

With the addition that the British Government had asked Japan to assist, and that Japan had agreed, in return for free immigration into the Pacific Coast, a free hand in China, and a £4,000,000 loan.

Fighting took place early in October on the frontier between Russian troops and Kurds supported by Turkish troops, but on the 12th the Porte assured our Ambassador in a Note that Turkey had no hostile intention towards any Power whatever.

A piquant message reached our Foreign Office from Sir L. Mallet on October 14:—

Moslems in Aleppo district are reported to have been so inveigled and incited by German and Turkish deliberate official misrepresentations and falsehoods of every kind that masses seem to believe the German Emperor has embraced Islamic faith, and that Germans are fighting for Islam against Russia.

It is not surprising to hear that many of the Turkish newspapers were in the pay of the German Embassy and that much German gold reached Constantinople:

## Vesuvius Getting Active.

Mount Vesuvius is showing increased activity owing to a new fissure which has opened at the bottom of the old crater, and from which an extraordinary amount of smoke is emitted. The smoke is being blown towards the seashore, and is enveloping the villages on the shores of the bay and also the town of Capri, which looks as if it were obscured in a dense mist.

ed by peace societies and amateur statesmen who seem to think that it can take the place of sailors and soldiers, of battleships and guns in time of war, or of good intelligence work in time of peace, is a delusion and a snare.

If, therefore, anything is written in law books regarding what is the voice of "international law" on this subject or on that, we should like to emphasise to our lay readers, and to such lawyers as have forgotten something of the philosophy of the law, the fact that international law has its limitations. We shall endeavour to observe and maintain the principles of international law, but we shall never for one moment trust anything important to the probability of its observance by those who have openly set at naught its first elementary principles. If international law says to the enemy "thou must not fire" on this occasion or on that, we shall take cover all the same and prepare to return his attack. *Inter arma silent leges.*

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

For the Festive Season.

HAMS, GEES, DUCKS AND OWN FED

TURKEYS, CAPONS &amp; CHICKENS.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

## BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The War and Far Eastern Trade

It is gratifying to record that the trade returns for October issued by the Board of Trade show a further recovery in the foreign commerce of England as compared with the previous war months of August and September. All the main divisions of our commerce again participated in the improvement, which was especially marked in the case of imports. Compared with September, imports increased by 6½ millions sterling, British exports by nearly two millions, and re-exports by two millions. That is to say, the volume of the total foreign trade advanced by nearly 11 million pounds in one month, or at the rate of about 14 per cent. It is true that part of this increase was due to higher prices, and, moreover, the working days in October were one more than in September. But after making allowances for these factors it is clear that the recovery of trade from the shock of war is steadily progressive. In September the imports were nearly three millions more than in August, home exports two and a half millions higher, and re-exports three quarters of a million more than in August. Thus the advance in imports last month was more than double that recorded for September.

A heavy fall is shown, of course, as compared with October, 1913. Imports, valued at £51,559,289, decreased by £20,170,887 as compared with last year and £19,463,222 as compared with 1912. Exports were valued at £28,601,815, a decline of £18,020,834 on last year's and £19,732,167 on those of 1912. The re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, not included in the other figures, were £7,179,857, a decrease of £2,376,237. The ten months' trade, compared with last year's, is £55,461,768 less in imports and £58,028,130 less in exports.

The figures reproduced below serve to show the details of our trade with the Far East. Here, too, trade has recovered since the first month of the war, but the decline on last year is none the less considerable in most instances. The value of cotton piece goods exported to China and Hongkong was only £380,940, against £1,087,604 last year, and the effect of the drop occasioned by the war upon the year's figures is becoming apparent, the total returns for the first ten months showing heavy decreases on the corresponding period of 1913. It will be noted that the value of linen piece goods sent to the Dutch East Indies went up from £3,323 in October, 1913, to £7,950 last month, and the value of these goods to Japan similarly rose from £1,576 to £1,609. The value of woollen tissues exported to Japan was £22,548 less, and to China £25,325 less than in October of last year, and worsted tissues decreased by about half in both cases. The value of ship, bridge, and boiler plates consigned to Japan was only £1,657, as against £11,520 in the corresponding month of the previous year, and the value of steel bars, angles &c., only £5,839, against £33,322. Manufactures of steel and iron (enumerated) to the value of £15,559 were sent to the Straits

## DEADLY NAVAL FIRE.

German Dreams which we Shall Shatter.

The *Echo de Paris* says: "The enemy, having realised the peril in which his operations are placed by the support of the English naval forces, whose deadly fire has rendered us such admirable assistance, now hopes to be able to neutralise British power by the co-operation of his artillery on the coast with his submarines. He also dreams of attempting a movement against the English coasts with the German warships still moored in the Kiel Canal. Up till now the enemy has worked hard at laying mines, both fixed and floating, in the North Sea, and has brought up submarines both by sea and land. It follows as a matter of course that the admirable phlegm of our allies will not allow their adversary to indulge in these dreams for long, but will be able to show him that, as the British Army on land is proving itself a force whose attacks between La Bassée and Nieuport are keenly felt by the German Army, so there is no longer any need for British mastery to be demonstrated on the seas."

The *Figaro*, writing on the subject of the recent German losses, says: "The proportion of German losses in the battles fought in the north, particularly on the Yser, has been frightful in comparison with those of the Allies."

"To take for example just one point on which precise information has been received by the Ministry of War from a reliable source, the Germans left two thousand dead in crossing the Yser, while in the course of this formidable engagement the French only had 115 killed and wounded."

"It appears that in general this proportion has not been exceeded in the course of this fighting. It is estimated that the German losses in the last few days have been more than 50,000 men"—Renter.

Settlements, against £9,341 in October, 1913, and £11,849 in 1912. Thirty-five rail locomotives went to the Straits, against four last year. The sum of £975 in silver bullion and coin was sent to the Dutch East Indies, otherwise no gold or silver bullion was exported to the Far East. From China we imported £7,230 worth of gold, and £40,256 worth of silver bullion and coin in October. Our imports of tea from China were 1,508,955 lbs., as against 2,399,451 in October, 1913, but the quantity for the first 10 months was larger this year than last. Sugar to the value of £1,135,617 from Java, £3,300 from the Philippines, and £9,770 from the Straits Settlements was purchased during October, no sugar having been imported from these countries last year. The total quantity of rubber imported into Great Britain—116,911 centals—was 20,771 centals less than last year, but over 2,000 centals more than in October, 1912. To this amount the Straits Settlements contributed 32,262 centals, and the F.M.S. 20,484 centals, the quantity from the Straits Settlements being 1,262 centals more than in the corresponding month last year.

## XMAS GIFTS

Our Gift goods are marked by distinct practical value. We might make many suggestions, below are a few, as many as our space allows, and invite you to come and inspect our splendid assortment.

FANCY SOCKS  
TIES — CLOVES  
HANDKERCHIEFS  
SLIPPERS — WAISTCOATS  
DRESSING GOWNS  
UMBRELLAS — MUFFLERS  
WALKING STICKS.

MACKINTOSH &amp; CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.  
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TELEPHONE 346.

## GRAND CHRISTMAS BAZAAR

NOW OPEN.

Grand Selection of Toys  
(DAINTY AND ACCEPTABLE NOVELTIES)  
FOR XMAS GIFTS.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

J. ULLMANN &amp; Co.

The leading French Jewellery House.

WATCHMAKERS, FANCY GOODS, OPTICIANS.  
Great Choice of USEFUL Christmas Presents.  
CHEAPEST PRICES. INSPECTION SOLICITED.

## MAKE THIS CHRISTMAS LAST

ALL WINTER.

BUY HER HIM THEM



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA.

PRICES from \$30.00

WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Vœux Road.

Tel. 1322

## XMAS HAMPERS.

We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following reduced prices:—

No. 1 HAMPER.				
1 bottle	Moet and Chandon Champagne	—	—	quart.
1 do	D.O.M.	—	—	pint.
1 do	Blackberry Brandy	—	—	quart.
1 do	Martell's XXX Brandy	—	—	"
1 do	King George IV. Whisky	—	—	"
1 do	Sup. Tawny Port	—	—	"
1 do	St. Julien Claret	—	—	"
1 do	Old Brown Sherry	—	—	"
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	—	"
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters.	—	—	"
No. 2 HAMPER.				
1 bottle	Victor Olloquet Champagne	—	—	quart.
1 do	Martell's XXX Brandy	—	—	"
1 do	Perfection Whisky	—	—	"
1 do	Rich Old Port	—	—	"
1 do	St. Julien Claret	—	—	"
1 do	Vino de Pasto Sherry	—	—	"
1 do	Peppermint, G. F.	—	—	small.
1 do	D.O.M.	—	—	"
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	—	quart.
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters.	—	—	"
No. 3 HAMPER.				
1 bottle	Burgundy	—	—	quart.
1 do	Peppermint	—	—	small.
1 do	D.O.M.	—	—	"
1 do	Rich Old Port	—	—	quart.
1 do	Perfection Whisky	—	—	"
1 do	20 Years' Old Brandy	—	—	"
1 do	Amontillado Sherry	—	—	"
1 do	Medoc Claret	—	—	"
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	—	"
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters.	—	—	"
No. 4 HAMPER.				
2 bottles	Perfection Whisky	—	—	quart.
1 do	Medoc Claret	—	—	"
1 do	Port	—	—	"
1 do	R. Old Sherry	—	—	"
1 do	20 Years' Old Brandy	—	—	"
1 do	Peppermint	—	—	small.
1 do	Cherry Brandy	—	—	"
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	—	quart.
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters.	—	—	"

CANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

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WINE MERCHANTS.

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ROYAL MAIL.  
STEAMSHIP LINE.

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Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are now quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki, (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

## PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.  
"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"EMPERESS OF INDIA," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China. Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said  
 \$Kilano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000 {WEDNES., 23rd Dec., at 10 a.m.  
 \$Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 25,000 {WEDNES., 30th Dec., at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama  
 \$Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500 {TUES., 29th Dec., at noon.  
 \$Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye T. 12,500 {TUES., 12th Jan., at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday, Townsville and Brisbane  
 \$Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600 {WED., 13th Jan., at noon.  
 \$Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 13,500 {WEDNES., 10th Feb., at noon.

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang, BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo  
 \$Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000 {SATUR., 26th Dec.  
 \$Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 10,000 {SAT., 26th Dec.

Kobe \$Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 5,000 {THURSDAY, 31st Dec.

SHANGHAI and Kobe \$Hitachi Maru Capt. Sado T. 13,500 {WEDNES., 13th Jan., at 5 p.m.

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama \$Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 16,000 {FRIDAY, 1st Jan., at 11 a.m.

Kobe & Yokohama \$Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 16,000 {Jan., at 11 a.m.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

## PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

## FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo "	16,000 "	11th February
Kashima "	20,000 "	25th February
Mishima "	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa "	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta "	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka "	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki "	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano "	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima "	25,000 "	3rd June

## FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado "	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama "	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa "	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka "	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba "	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki "	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado "	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	23rd Dec. at 11 a.m.
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	Huichow	24th Dec. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	24th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shaoxing	6th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	27th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	29th Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kaichow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 22nd Dec., 1914.

Butterfield &amp; Swire.

## SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between  
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjiuwong	JAPAN	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	2nd half Dec.
Tikini	SHAI	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tipanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tikembang	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHAI	1st half Jan.
Tjimonok	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	SHAI	1st half Feb.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,  
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tone & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 5th January.	26th January.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	"	9th February.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	"	23rd February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	"	"

via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL &amp; MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kiyo Maru 17,300 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA  
VIA MANILA.

## MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Hailang... | A. E. Hodgins... | TUES., 22nd Dec., at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun... | A. H. Stewart... | WED., 23rd Dec., at 1 p.m.

Haimun... | A. H. Stewart... | SUN., 27th Dec., at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPrak &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

Commissions for Merchant Officers.

In response to certain suggestions made by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, Mr. Moore, the Secretary of that body, has now received a communication from Admiral Savory, R.N., Director of Transport, to the effect that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have, after full consideration, decided that in case of all Officers holding Masters' certificates who are engaged on vessels taken over by the Admiralty and commissioned for service with the Fleet they will be granted temporary Commissions as Sub-Lieutenants R.N.B., and in the case of the Second Engineers in such vessels they will be given temporary Commissions as Assistant Engineers R.N.B.

New Ice-Breaker for Tientsin.

The trial trip of the Melling, a powerful twin-screw ice-breaker built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Co. to the order of the Haiho Conservancy Commission for use at Tientsin and Taku Bar, was conducted, says the N. China Daily News, last week, the speed trials taking place on measured marks on the Seven Mile reach. The order for the vessel was placed early in June this year and the Dock Company has accomplished a creditable performance in completing it in six and a half months. The Melling displaces about 550 tons, and has about 800 indicated h.p. She is built to Lloyd's highest class. In her trials she attained a speed of just under twelve knots. The Haiho Conservancy has now four ice-breakers, all of which have been built by the Kiangnan Dock company. The Melling is the seventh ice-breaker constructed by the company during the last two years. The dimensions of the new vessel are: 130 ft. over all, 30 ft. beam, and 8 ft. mean draft. The Melling was to proceed to Tientsin. It is the intention of the Conservancy to keep the port of Tientsin open to navigation this winter.

Norwegian Neutrality.

The Norwegian "Trade and Shipping Gazette" has an article on a story about Norwegian shipping said to have come from an English captain returning from Mexico. The captain is reported to have observed six steamers loaded with coal at Vera Cruz. Nobody could tell their destination, until one day there arrived a wireless, and all six sailed to provide German cruisers with coal. According to the story the steamers boasted Norwegian colours. "Undoubtedly," the "Gazette" remarks, "this report is apocryphal. Notwithstanding the fact that the 'Gazette' has examined the shipping list, it has been unable to find that the said number of Norwegian steamers was at any moment in the war present at Vera Cruz. If six steamers really left harbour simultaneously flying the Norwegian flag, it is obvious that they were false colours. We affirm that Norwegian shipping everywhere is rigorously controlled to avoid anything in the nature of an offence against neutrality taking place. We are confident that Norwegian ships are not guilty of transporting necessities to belligerents."

Command of the Seas.

At the opening meeting for the current session of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, held recently in Glasgow, Mr. B. T. Moore, D. Sc., the president, said that as an institution they were naturally interested in the British Fleet—that fleet which gave them command of the sea and enabled them to get their food. In times of peace their politicians grudging the expenditure on warships, and brought forward many schemes for spending their money to better advantage. But now the Little Navy party was non-existent. Had their policy been followed, what would have been the position of the country? Their ships would have ceased to sail the seas—they would have been laid up in neutral ports to avoid capture. Foodstuffs and raw material would not have reached our shores, and the country would have been starving. Thanks to our strong Navy, it was the German and Austrian ships that were laid up. Our ships held the seas.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Findon Haddock, Kippers, &amp;c.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

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Bankers, &c.

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ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES &amp; AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares; Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
Kobe & Miji	Hopsang	Wed., 23rd Dec. at 3 p.m.
Manila	Wingsang	Wed., 23rd Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'pore, Pang & C'outta	Yatsang	Wed., 23rd Dec. at 3 p.m.
Haiphong	Taksang	Thur., 24th Dec. at d'light
S'pore, Pang & C'outta	Foosang	Thur., 24th Dec. at 3 p.m.
Shanghai	Chosang	Sun., 27th Dec. at d'light
Manila	Yuensang	Mon., 28th Dec. at 3 p.m.
Manila	Loongsang	Sat., 2nd Jan. at 3 p.m.
Kobe	Fausang	Sun., 3rd Jan. at d'light
S'pore, Pang & C'outta	Namsang	Tues., 5th Jan. at 3 p.m.

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Miji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsang" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Miji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
 \* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chofoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.  
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
 For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
 Subject to change without Notice.

## "SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMeward.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	Radnorshire	24th Jan.
LONDON	Radnorshire	24th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, V'VER, ST'LE, TACOMA & P'LAND.	Glengyle	15th Jan.

For freight and further particulars, apply to  
 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.  
 Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
 Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.  
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SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

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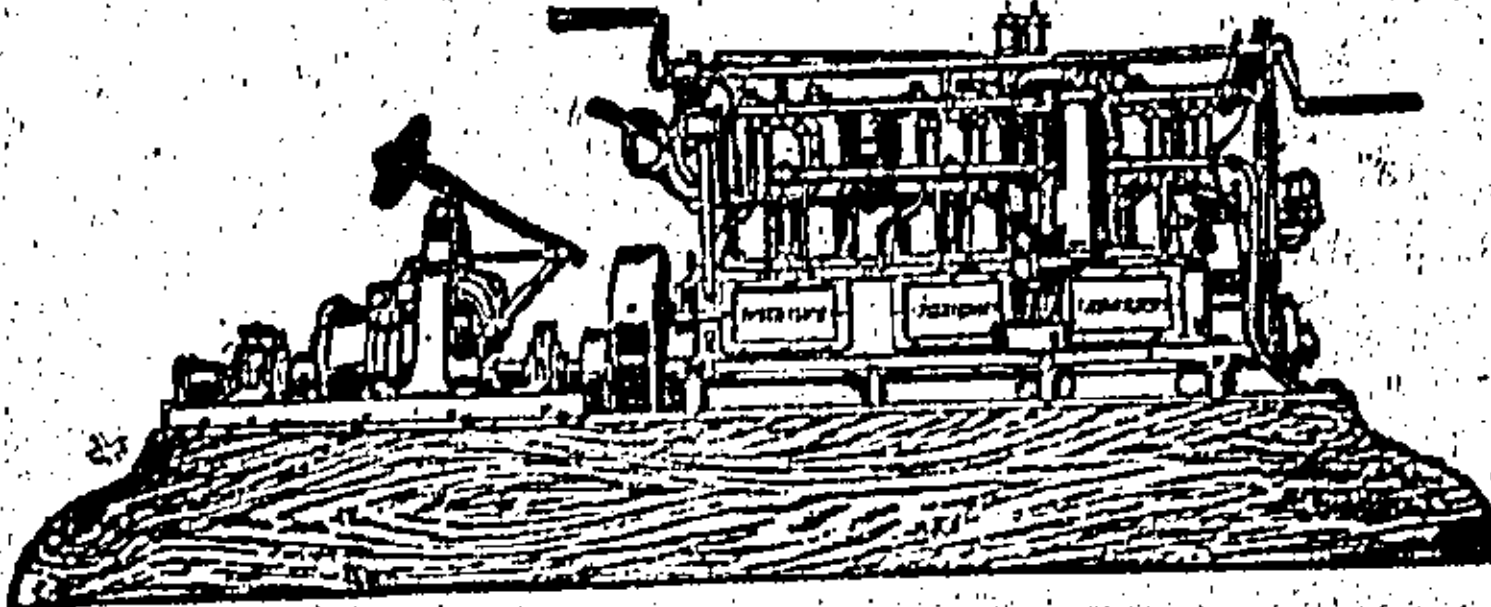
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L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	24, Jan.

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B'ron & New York via Suez Canal	Snimos	D. & Co.	24, Dec.
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San F'isco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	5, Jan.
Via, B.O., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Canada M.	O. S. K.	6, Jan.
South America Line	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San F'isco via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
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Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	29, Jan.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Pakhoi & Haiphong	Huichow	B. & S.	24, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	R'goon M.	N. Y. K.	25, Dec.
S'pore, Pang R'goon & Calcutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	26, Dec.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	26, Dec.
S'hai, Miji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	27, Dec.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Surat	B. L.	28, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Dumbea	M. M.	29, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	29, Dec.
S'hai, Miji, Kobe and Y'hama	Nile	P. & O.	30, Dec.
S'pore, Pang & C'outta	Yatsang	J. M. Co.	30, Dec.
Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	31, Dec.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	1, Jan.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	5, Jan.
Moji & Kobe	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	7, Jan.
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Shanghai	Tjikombang	J.O.J. L.	F. half J.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Tjimanoeck	J.O.J. L.	F. half F.
	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

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## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Swindon, Br. s.s. 3,242, W. G. Jones, 12th inst.—C'outta, 24th Oct., Coal—Admiralty.

Tango Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,475, K. Soyeda, 14th inst.—Nakasaki, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Loksang, Br. s.s. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 13th inst.—Haiphong, 9th inst., Rice—J. M. & Co.

Rynsho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,743, Kaneda, 14th inst.—Daikon, 8th inst., Gen.—M. B. K.

Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,873, Yamane, 14th inst.—Wakamatsu, 8th inst., Coal—M. B. G. K.

Demodocus, Br. s.s. 4,269, A. S. Dodd, 15th inst.—Liverpool, 7th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1,389, Robertson, 15th inst.—Salgun, 9th inst., Rice—J. M. & Co.

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,105, J. Doyle, 17th inst.—Hothow, 16th inst., Cement—Stone—S. T. & Co.

Frithjof, Norw. s.s. 891, J. Christensen, 16th inst.—Karsten, 9th inst., Gen.—Green Is. Cement Co.

Anping, Chinese s.s. 1,156, Paramore, 19th inst.—Etainia, 17th inst., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Wingang, Br. s.s. 1,517, Lithman, 19th inst.—Swatow, 18th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Eiger, Norw. s.s. E. Fingelsen, 18th inst.—Dalny, 12th inst., Bean oil—Chinese.

Faehing, Chinese s.s. 979, A. Bains, 18th inst.—Shanghai, 15th inst., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Deguchi, 20th inst.—Shanghai, 17th inst.—N. Y. K.

Takaang, Br. s.s. 967, McLure, 20th inst.—Haiphong, 17th inst., General—J. M. & Co.

Tahoe, Br. s.s. 3,959, McRay, 19th inst.—Calcutta, 15th inst., Ballast—B. O. Co.

Tjilwong, Dat. s.s. 3,061, A. Oldenberger, 20th inst.—Yokohama, 7th inst., Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Takoson Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,331, Gillespie, 19th inst.—Hongay, 15th inst., Coal—Order.

Pathan, Br. s.s. 3,155, E. Chaplin, 19th inst.—Singapore, 11th inst., Gen.—D. & Co.

Banri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,361, T. Soga, 19th inst.—Balik Papan, 19th inst., Gen.—D. & Co.

Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,228, E. L. Jones, 20th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 739, A. Marguerite, 19th inst.—Haiphong, 17th inst., Gen.—A. R. Marty.

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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From EUROPE, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

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having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 24th inst. at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1914.

## CONSIGNEES

## MOQUILLINE OF STEAMERS, NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and STRAITS.

The Steamship

## "PATHAN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th December will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 16th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

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will be despatched to Singapore direct on or about the 30th December, 1914.

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Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

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No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	120'	80'	20'	5' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	120'	80'	20'	5' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	120'	80'	20'	5' 6"
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Commercial Dock	120'	80'	20'	5' 6"
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# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## FIRST EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1914.

### WAR ITEMS.

#### A Terror to Armenians.

A new British gun used for the first time last month has provided a fresh terror for German airmen, who have up to the present avoided every opportunity of single combat with our men unless escape without reply were plainly impossible. A Taube flew towards the headquarters of the British General Staff scattering bombs with promiscuous but unavailing generosity on the way. Its career, however, was abruptly stopped by a shot or two from the new gun, which found its target with little difficulty. The machine, which was flying high, was not, unfortunately, brought at once to earth; it was only just within effective range; but it was so badly injured that it came down when it had completed only ten miles of the return journey. Next day another German aeroplane tried to make amends for the previous day's failure, but before it had seriously begun its bomb-throwing operations it was fired upon and made a hasty flight towards the enemy's lines.

M. Pichon's Disclosure.  
Paris, Nov. 7.

Writing in the *Petit Journal* on the subject of Turkey's participation in the war, M. Pichon relates the following facts which, he says, came to his knowledge from an indisputable source:—"After the battle of Chalotzka, when the troops of King Ferdinand were at the gates of Constantinople, when the terror-stricken government was ready to make any capitulation and the definite victory of the Bulgarians seemed certain, a telegram from the Emperor William II. was received by the Sultan and read by him to his Council of Ministers. The telegram said: 'What are you doing? Why do you not resist? The Bulgarians are exhausted. Make an effort and you will succeed. Resistance was accordingly ordered, with what result is known. Germany, who had supported Turkey against Italy in the Tripolitan War, supported her again against the Balkan States in the same way and with the same hypocrisy!'"

**Jewish Loyalty to Russia.**  
Washington, Oct. 31.—The patriotism of Russian Jews in rallying to the Russian flag in the present war has been made the subject of an interesting study by Charles H. Sherrill, former American Minister to Argentina. Mr. Sherrill's interest in the subject was first aroused by the efforts made by a young Russian Jew of his acquaintance, who was in England when the war broke out, to get back to Russia to join the hussar regiment in which he was a junior officer. Mr. Sherrill admits that his friend's eagerness to return to a country generally regarded as bitterly antagonistic to Jewish liberties and ideals filled him with surprise, but subsequent investigation has led him to the conclusion that the feeling he observed was the general feeling of the Jews of Russia. "The dawn of a new day seems to be breaking in Russia," he says, "in which the Jew will see the members of the Greek Church and the Patriarchs of the Greek Church will see the Jew in a kinder light where mutual understanding may at last be possible. The loyalty shown by the Jews in Russia in taking up their share of the burden of war has made a profound impression on the Russian governing classes. The change manifest in regard to Jews will be voiced even by members of the orthodox church in general growth of the spirit of democracy. The next drama," he adds, "will be more truly representative of all the people. This broader basis of representation will gradually extend so as to give the Jews a status of political and industrial equality." Sentence on a German Pillager.  
Sentence of twenty years' penal servitude was passed by a

Council of War at Bordeaux on November 3, on a German soldier, taken prisoner of war, who was convicted of pillaging.

The name of the accused was Henri Falk, of the 4th Dragoons. He was a native of the Grand Duchy of Hesse. When captured in the neighbourhood of Lille he was in possession of a woman's gold watch and chain.

The representative of the Government asked for a heavy sentence, pointing out that Falk's regiment belonged to a division of German cavalry which had been guilty of outrageous conduct towards the peaceful inhabitants of Baillieu. It was stated in Court that thirty women living in Baillieu had been violated by the cavalrymen and that several of them had since died.

Another German cavalryman of the 27th Regiment of Chasseurs, captured at Lens, who had in his pockets a pair of earrings, a gem-set watch, and two medals from Arras, was sentenced to five years' hard labour and a fine of £20. A similar sentence was passed upon a trooper of the same regiment who had stolen a pocket-book, a packet of cards, and some money at Baillieu.

#### A Candid General.

In Germany, it was generally considered that General von Huesen-Haesler had inherited the military genius of Moltke. For a while he became the Kaiser's favourite General, and acted at his master's request as Chief of the Grand Manoeuvres, in which the Kaiser commanded in person one of the opposing armies. On this occasion he had the courage to give the decision against the Imperial War Lord, and to criticise him at the subsequent meeting of the General Staff, held to criticise the operations, in the following sensational terms:—"Let us admit that the Triple Alliance starts a war under the supreme command of the Kaiser, with Germany and Austria fighting side by side and Italy forming the rear guard. Well, after two or three battles similar to the summer manoeuvres in Bavaria, during which huge masses of infantry were hurled at one another with reckless force, and pell mell, we should soon be settled. Magnificent are the plans of the Kaiser, but they present one fatal drawback—they invariably terminate like the legendary Battle of the Cats, whose caudal appendages alone emerged from the scimmage. As to the dead, if the Kaiser's strategy prevailed, I fear that the Italians would be transformed into gravediggers, or be poisoned by pestilence resulting from the putrefying carcases of the Germans."

#### Canadian Icebreaker Reaches Archangel.

A Reuter telegram from Ottawa says that the Governor-General of Canada has received a cablegram from the Russian Minister of Commerce, thanking the Canadian Government for the icebreaker, Earl Grey, which has arrived at Archangel. The icebreaker has been rechristened Canada.

#### U 9's Commander Honoured.

An official wireless message from Berlin conveyed the news that submarine U. 9, which had the credit of sinking the cruisers Oressy, Aboukir, and Hogue, also sank the Hawke. Another item concerns a Vienna discovery about which nothing has been heard in England. Captain Lieutenant Weddigen, the commander of the well-known submarine U. 9, which was responsible for the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue, Cressy, and Hawke, has been awarded the order "Pour le Merite."

#### New Naval Agreement.

The Vienna *Reichspost* reports that some days ago a new Anglo-Russian Naval Convention was concluded, in accordance with which the chief command of the Russian Baltic fleet and Black Sea fleet has been placed in the hands of English Admirals. Great Britain further undertakes to

reinforce these fleets with its own squadrons.

#### Admiral and Child's Gift.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, in command of the Fleet in the North Sea, recently received a muller and letter from Freda Uden, aged ten, the daughter of Mr. F. G. Uden, of 33, Shackstead-road, Godalming, asking him "to give it to one of your brave sailor-boys." The child, who had knitted the muller herself, has received the following letter from the admiral:—

H.M.S. Iron Duke, Oct. 23.

Dear little Freda,—I must write and thank you for your kind thought for the sailors. The boy to whom I gave your muller was so much touched. Thank you, dear.

J. R. Jellicoe.

#### Lured to Disaster.

Nish, November 11.—The following official statement is issued here:—On November 9, the enemy at daybreak succeeded in throwing across on to our side of the river, near Smederevo, six battalions of infantry and two quick-firers. They crossed the Danube under cover of their stillery. Our troops, defending the passage fell back, drawing the enemy on, and then made a violent attack upon them. This counter-attack, which commenced at 2.30 p.m. and ended at 4.30, resulted in the complete defeat of the enemy. All those who were not rendered hors de combat or drowned in the Danube fell into our hands. We made 2,000 prisoners, amongst whom were a colonel and six officers. We also captured two quick-firers. A Rome message says the Austrians lost 500 killed.

#### Spaniards Shot at Liege.

Madrid, November 12.—The *Tribuna* a few days ago published details regarding the shooting of five Spaniards at Liege by the Germans when they entered the town. To-day a debate on the subject took place in the Chamber. Senor Rosello produced documentary evidence, including photographs of the bodies, and declared that the unfortunate men did not die fighting, but were shot by the Germans in contravention of the law of nations and the rules of civilised warfare. He demanded that an enquiry should be held in the presence of the Premier. General Palma urged the Government to make a claim against Germany for the misdeeds of a savage soldiery. The Marquis de Lema, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said the German Secretary of State had declared that the men had been interned as Russians, but in case the story of their having been shot turned out to be true, the German Government would furnish full explanation. —Reuter.

#### British Army of Over 2,000,000 Men.

Parliamentary papers include a War Office supplementary estimate for one million men. This number represents the probable excess beyond the numbers already voted for the year 1914-15, in consequence of further enlistments. The numbers of the Territorial Forces are not included. The revised total of all ranks, inclusive of the present estimate, is now 2,186,400, and is made up as follows:—

Original estimate, 186,400.

Supplementary estimate, August 5—500,000.

Supplementary estimate, now presented, 1,000,000.

Revised total, 2,186,400.

British Losses: 57,000.

Replying in a written answer, to a Parliamentary question, Mr. Asquith, in Parliamentary papers, says the British casualties in the western area of the war are, up to the 31st October, approximately 57,000 of all ranks. Mr. Asquith adds that the Government are not in a position to estimate the losses of the other Allied Powers, nor those of the enemy.

#### German Fear of Indians.

From Berlin it is reported that the defeat of the Germans by the

### A FRENCH GIRL'S DIARY.

#### How the British Came to Armentieres.

The diary of a young girl, extracts of which are published in Paris, gives a moving account of the German occupation of Armentieres, and of the subsequent entry of the British troops.

"On Saturday, October 17," runs the diary, "some little children ran up shouting 'The English, the English!' and then what an entry! It will be long before it is forgotten. The English soldiers were literally smothered with flowers."

"Although it was said the Germans had taken everything off with them, we still found enough tobacco and cakes to stuff their pockets full. They began by killing two pickelhauben who had delayed behind the rest, and made six others prisoners. The women wept with joy."

"I had promised to kiss the first French soldier who came into Armentieres. I kept my word. To-day I kissed my soldier. He was a sergeant, a fine fellow and quite nice looking. He was marching at the head of a strong column of English Fusiliers, as interpreter."

"When I saw him in the distance I ran to him and flung my arms round his neck. He was surprised and speechless at first. Then he gave me a big kiss on both cheeks. The English officer made me a fine salute and said something complimentary. The soldiers cheered, shouting 'Hip, hip, hurrah.' I laughed and cried by turns, blind to everything round me. I have never felt so excited."

The girl goes on to describe how the town came to life again as if by magic. Then the bombardment began and large numbers left. Here the diary stops. —Reuter.

Indian troops has made a very disheartening impression in Germany. The Germans say that the Indians are personally much stronger and more nimble than the German soldiers, and that therefore it is impossible for the Germans to vanquish them in hand-to-hand fighting unless they are much more numerous than the Indians. It is reported that the British reserve the Indians in every battle until the moment arrives for hand-to-hand combat. It is generally believed that there are still 200,000 Indians to arrive.

#### Submarine-Destroyer.

The new German submarine-destroyer, experiments with which are known to be in hand, is being built with a strong projecting prow or ram. Its work will be to chase and run down submarines beneath the waters. Ordinary destroyers are at a disadvantage when chasing submarines, which are able to plunge and escape their pursuers. The German naval authorities recognise that at present submarines are very difficult to hit or to run down.

#### German Officer's Kindness.

As against the terrible stories that are told of German barbarities should be set an account given to me by a Frenchman living in a village near Maubeuge, whose wife was confined on the very day the Germans entered it, last month. "All the local doctors and all other women had fled," he told me. "I stayed with my wife. A German officer, surprised to find me there, asked the reason. When I told him he sent three German doctors to my wife and two of them remained in my house for two nights and a day, giving their services unstintingly and behaving with the utmost consideration. When they left me to hasten after their division, they expressed their keen delight at having been of use and regret at leaving me. We certainly owe my wife's life to their skill."

### TSINGTAU.

#### German Press Comments.

The Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* says:—"Germans will never forget the heroic fighting at Tsingtau and those who have defended the Colony. Never shall we forget the brutal violence of the yellow robbers, nor England who instigated them. We know that we cannot settle our account with Japan at present. For years she will still enjoy her booty. Our mills will grind slowly, but even if years should pass before the moment comes at last, then a shout of joy will resound through Germany: 'Woe to you, Nippon!'"

In the course of a long review of the siege of Tsingtau, Captain Perinus, the well known naval correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, says:—"Now that the gigantic battle has reached its close it is clear that the task of our enemies has not been an easy one. Tsingtau has been defended far longer than anyone thought possible. The Japanese have assisted the English in destroying the most brilliant work of German colonisation. England will reap the harvest sown by her short-sighted Government in a time not so far distant. Germany has lost Kiaochau for the present, but not for ever."

The *Cologne Gazette* says:—"When we have settled with our foes in Europe we shall know how to wreak revenge for Tsingtau. The heroes who have died for the Fatherland on Chinese soil will not have perished in vain. The seed which they have sown will blossom, and Germany's might and prestige will, even in the Far East, be greater than it was before."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks that Great Britain, in inciting Japan to capture Tsingtau, "has sharpened a blade which sooner or later can be turned against her own throat." Tsingtau is only temporarily lost, and dire vengeance will eventually be wreaked on Japan for her "treacherous act of highway robbery."

The other papers comment on the fall of the fortress in a similar strain. They declare that its capture has always been admitted to be only a question of time, and they are loud in their admiration of the heroism of the defenders. The blood which has been shed before Tsingtau, it is declared, will never be forgotten by the nation, and the survivors of the siege can rely on the lasting gratitude of all their compatriots.

The newspapers pay tribute to the gallant who cheerfully volunteered to defend the doomed fortress in the spirit of the Emperor's request to the Governor, Meyer-Waldeck:—"Duty to the last." Although the fall of Tsingtau is regrettable, it will stand not as a defeat, but as one of the glorious pages in German history, which Germans, but not the British or the Japanese, will be able to look back upon with pride and honour. The day of reckoning with Japan will probably be long postponed.

#### It is stated that the Governor of Tsingtau, Meyer-Waldeck, was wounded.

It may be noted that only a day or two before the capitulation the news officially circulated through German wireless stations said: According to Shanghai newspaper reports, the German artillery fire is systematically destroying the entrenched positions occupied round Tsingtau by the Japanese, who have indefinitely postponed their attacks. All the waters round Tsingtau have been sown with mines.

According to a telegram from the *Frankfurter Zeitung* from Tokyo, the Japanese Admiral Kato again made proposals to the Governor of Kiaochau for the honourable surrender of the town. The Governor's reply was not published in Germany.



## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

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A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.  
On view from Tuesday, the 22nd December.  
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GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios. (Just arrived from the North, being the property of the well known Dealers Messrs. Kwong Yung & Co.)  
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on  
**Tuesday & Wednesday, the 22nd & 23rd December, 1914,** commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at No. 8 Queen's Road Central, First Floor.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towkang Periods comprising:—  
5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue and White vases, Plates, Bowls and Figures, etc.  
Sang-de-bouf Vases, White "Goddess of Mercy".  
Bronze Incense Burners and Vases (Ming).  
Fine Crystal Vases and Snuff Bottles, Agate and Porcelain.  
Snuff Bottles and Jade Ornaments.  
5-coloured Porcelain Plaques.  
N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.  
On view from Friday, the 18th December.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

G. P. R.  
PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 28th day of December, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of the right to quarry Stone on the following Lots of Crown Land around Kowloon Bay, in the New Territories, and elsewhere in the Colony of Hongkong, for a period of ten years from the 1st day of January up to and including the 31st day of December, 1915.  
PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

On view from Friday, the 18th December.  
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No. of Sale and Registry No.	Locality	Approximate Area in Acres	Upset Annual Rent
101	Hok Un	8.4	1,000
102	Ma'au Kok	6.5	690
103	Do	4.6	1,120
104	Ma Ti	1.7	530
105	Jordan Road, Kowloon	4.5	1,470
106	Yau-mai	2.9	1,370
107	Tau Tan Kok	8.0	950
108	Eai Tau Wan	16.3	1,050
109	Ngau Shi Wan	12.3	4,000
110	Tai Tai Wai	7.0	770

## NOTICES

## SINGON &amp; CO.

Established A. D. 1880.  
IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street West of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

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34, Queen's Road Central  
(Corner of Flower Street)  
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Don't forget after the Show  
Supper and Light Refreshments  
AT KANDRA OAFE  
(Open till midnight)

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

PRESENTS AT THE

## THEATRE ROYAL

An Evening and An Afternoon with the Fairies.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2ND AT 9.15 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6TH AT 4.30 P.M.

in aid of

## THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.,  
Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore  
R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.

## A BALLET

ENTITLED

## "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"

IN 3 PARTS &amp; 4 TABLEUX.

Booking at Moutries from:

TUESDAY, December 22nd at 9 a.m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

MATINEE—Children Half Price.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Admitted at Half Price.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 22nd December,

The Sensational Dramas

"GIPSY BLOOD"

and

"JOHN STERLING, ALDERMAN"

Also

Comic Interesting &amp; Industrial Films.

Last Week of Platt &amp; Brooks, (Entertainers).

Thursday, 24th December,

GRAND XMAS TREE MATINEE

4 p.m. Matinee

Friday, Saturday &amp; Sunday.

Look out for the

"BELL OF RHEIMS"

## BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday, 19th December.

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## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &amp; GENERAL BROKER

## A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA &amp; CURIOS

(Just arrived from the North, being the property of the well known collector, Mr. Lah Vei Keel).  
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on  
**Monday & Tuesday the 28th & 29th December, 1914** commencing at each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.  
A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towkang Periods, comprising:—  
5-coloured and Blue and White Vases, Plates, Bowls and Figures, etc., etc.  
Sang-de-bouf vases, Large White & Crystal Goddess of Mercy (Ming).  
Large bronze vases, Sung.  
Fine Crystal Vases & Snuff Bottles.  
Porcelain & Agate Snuff Bottles.  
Green & Red Jade Ornaments.  
Old lacquered screens with 5-coloured decoration & Blackwood screens with blue & white & 5-coloured Kanghi & Kienlung porcelain plaques, pottery & porcelain pictures inlaid in wood, etc., etc.  
A few pieces of Very Finely Carved Soochow Red Wood.  
N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.  
On view from Saturday, the 26th December, 1914.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## NOTICE.

## KELLY &amp; WALSH, LIMITED.

PICTURESQUE CHINA. An Album containing a Series of Beautiful Vandyck Photographs illustrating the Picturesque Aspect of Chinese Life and Surroundings. Especially suitable for sending Home. The China Stock and Share Handbook. The Japan Year Book 1914. The Customs Quarterly Returns of Trade, April-June 1914. The China Stock and Share Handbook. On the Currency, Vol. 2. The Banking Problem, by Dr. G. Vissering. CHINESE PICTORIAL ART, WITH SUPPLEMENT ON BRONZE, CERAMICS AND JADE, by E. A. Bristow. Illustrated by numerous Coloured and Coloured Reproductions from the Author's Collection with Descriptions and Notes on the History of Drawing, Writing, etc. Translated from Standard Chinese Authors. 24.00

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## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Out, — Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
Roast, — Shiu	"	19
Breast, — Ngau Lam	"	16
Soup, — Tong Yuk	"	22
Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	"	33
do., — Sirloin — Ngau Lau	"	26
Sausages, — Ngau Cheung	"	12
Bullock's Brains, — No.	per set	50
Tongue, fresh, — Ngau Li	each	60
Head, — Ngau Tau	"	14
Heart, — Ngau Sum	"	22
Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	"	12
Feet, — Ngau Keuk	"	12
Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	"	20
Tail, — Ngau Mei	"	13
Liver, — Ngau Kon	"	6
Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	"	120
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	26
Mutton Chop, — Yeung Pei Kwat	"	24
Leg, — Yeung Pei	"	24
Shoulder, — Yeung Shau	"	27
Saddle, —	"	27
Pigs Chittlings, — Chu Chong	"	24
Brains, — Chu No	per set	14
Feet, — Chu Keuk	"	16
Fry, — Chu Chap	"	16
Head, — Chu Tau	"	12
Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	"	30
Liver, — Chu Kon	"	26
Pork Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	"	30
Corned, — Bam Chu Yuk	"	20
Leg, — Chu Pei	"	20
Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	"	60
Sheep's Head and Feet, — Yeung Tau Keuk	set	12
Heart, — Yeung Sam	"	12
Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	"	27
Liver, — Yeung Kon	"	22
Smoking Pigs, to order, — Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef, — Shang Ngau Yau	"	27
Mutton, — Shang Yeung Yau	"	19
Veal, — Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	20
Sausages, — Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	22
Lard, — Chu Yau	"	22

## POULTRY.

Chicken, — Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks, — Ap	"	24
Doves, — Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb.	34
Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese, — Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap	each	20
Partridge, — Hoi Bow Pak Kai	"	25
Suise, — Sha Tsai	each	23
Turkeys, Cock, — Fo Kai Kwok	lb.	65
Hen, — Na	"	45

## FISH

Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream, — Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp, — Li Yu	"	22
Catfish, — Chik Yu	"	15
Codfish, — Man Yu	"	16
Crabs, — Hai	"	24
Outlet Fish, — Mak Yu	"	18
Dab, — Sha Meng Yu	"	14
Dace, — Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish, — Tit To Sha	"	12
Eels, Conger, — Hoi Man	"	13
Fresh water, — Tam Sui Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs, — Tin Kai	"	33
Grouper, — Shet Pan	"	45
Gudgeon, — Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings, — Tso Pak	"	23
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kap	"	28
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	"	20
Loach, — Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	"	30
Mackerel, — Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet, — Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters, — Shang Ho	"	24
Parrot Fish, — Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch, — Tau Lo	"	24
Pike, — Fa Pau Fong	"	18
Plaice, — Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns, — Ming Yu	"	40
River, — Pai Pa Cha	"	12
Rook Fish, — Fhat Kiu Kuo	"	18
Roach, — Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon, — Ma Yu	"	35
Shark, — Sha Yu	"	8
Skate, — Po Yu	"	24
Squid, — Ha	"	32
Snapper, — Lap Yu	"	32
Sole, — Tsa Yu	"	20
Tartar, — Cho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Keuk Yu	"	64

## FRUITS.

Almonds, — Baag Yan	lb.	35
Apples, — California, — Kiu Shan Ping Kho	"	18
do., — Chiao, — Tin Chan Ping Kho	"	18
do., — Hoi Tong	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chin	lb.	18
do., — (brides), — Maao, — San Heung Chin	"	8
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Foong Lat	"	18

## 肉食

Carambola, — Yeung To	each	10
Coconuts, — Ye - Tso	each	12
Grapes, — Po Tai Tse	lb.	30
Lemons, China, — Ling Mung	"	10
do., — America, — Kam Shan Liang Mung	"	10
Licenses Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30
do., — Fresh	"	30
Oranges, (Canton), — Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	10
do., — Sweet	"	10
Pears, (American), — Kiu San Shoot Lay	"	10
do., (Canton), — Ching Li	"	10
Peanuts, — Ka Shang	"	10
Perseimons Large, — Hung Tse	"	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Pan Ti Po Lo	each	10
do., 2nd " — Chung-tang Po Lo	"	10
Plantain, — Tai Chin	lb.	3
Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai	"	15
Pumelo, Siam, — Ching Lo Yau	each	15
Shanghai, — Lo Kwat	"	15
Walnuts, — Hop To	lb.	15
do., — Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	"	15
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	15

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	10
do., — Cheuk	"	10
Beans, (French), Macao, — Oh Moon Pin Tan	"	10
do., (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hai Pin	"	10
do., — Sprout, — Ah Chai	"	10
do., — Long, — Tau Kok	"	10
Beet Root, — Hung Chai Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash, — Fa Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuan Kwa	"	8
do., — Red, — Hung Ke	"	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), — Kai Tai	"	10
Cabbage, Shanghai, — Ye Tai	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kau Shan	lb.	8
Carrots, — Kam Shan	"	12
Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Tai	"	12
Chillies Dried, — Kon Lap Chiu	"	30
do., — Red, — Hung Pa Chiu	"	18
do., — Green, — Ching Lap Chiu	"	12
Curry Stuff, English, — Ka Li Chu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic, — Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young, — Sun Tse Keung	"	6
do., — old, — Lo Keung	"	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan	"	15
Indian Corn, — Suk Mai	each	5
Lettuce, — Yeung Shang Tai	"	1
Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai	lb.	6
Mandarin, — Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	35
Mushrooms, Fresh, — Shang Cho Ko	"	12
Musk Melon, Amer. — Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	12
Okra, —	"	8
Onions Bombay, — Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
do., — Green, — Sheung Chong	"	8
do., — Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	8
Paraleys, — Kun Tsai	"	8
Green Peas, — Ching Tau	"	15
Potatoes, Sweet, — Pan Shu	"	3
do., — Shu Shu, — Tung-hoi Shu Tse	"	3
do., — Japan, — Yut Lun Shu Tai	"	3
do., — American, — Ka Ki Shu Tai	"	8
do., — Foochow, — Foo-chow Shu Tai	"	8
Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tai	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh), — Tai Wong	"	12
Sage, — Tse So	"	8
Shallots, — Kon Chong Tau	"	8
Spinach, — Yin Tsoi	"	8
Tomatoes, — Fan Ke	"	8
Taro, — Wu Tan	"	6
do., — Punh, (Long), — Lo Pak	"	5
do., — English, — Yeung Lo Pak	"	4
Vegetable Marrow, — Chit	"	4
do., — (American), — K. —	"	4
Water Cress, — Sai Yeung Tai	"	15
Lily root, — Lin Ng u	"	8
Yams, — Ta Shu	"	8
do., — English, — Yeung Kan Choi	"	15
do., — Tau	"	15

## 生口

Chicken, — Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks, — Ap	"	24
Doves, — Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb.	34
Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese, — Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap	each	20
Partridge, — Hoi Bow Pak Kai	"	25
Suise, — Sha Tsai	each	23
Turkeys, Cock, — Fo Kai Kwok	lb.	65
Hen, — Na	"	45

## 海鮮

海參	30th ult.	The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—
黃大魚	1. Flour:—	
魚	(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	... .. \$4.50
石斑魚	per lb.,	... .. .10
白	(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	... .. 4.00
脚	per lb.,	... .. .08
鰻魚	(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	... .. 3.50
生	per lb.,	... .. .07
魚	2. Tinned Milk:—	
芒黃	(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.30
頭	(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.25
白	(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	.25
斑	(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	.35
頭	(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	.36
粉	(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	.20
花	3. Sugar:—	
心	Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	... .. 1.00
現	Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	... .. 12
白	Granulated, per lb.,	... .. 12
明	Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	... .. 11
蝦	No. 2	... .. 10
魚	4. Frozen Meat:—	
碎	Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
碎	The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]	
	5. Market Produce:—(See above)	



## DIARY OF WAR.

## COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

## ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

## Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 23.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

## Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. German considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rates 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostok; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Donatzki invades Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Clerf. Germans enter Luxembourg; Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in Liege and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cire.

August 18.—Japan seal ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23.

French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians for Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advances. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apis, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Galicia. Announced that in seven days fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them, German cavalry reported exhausted.

Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberstshoe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunerville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revigny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back.

French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 18.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues, Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Ozar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communication; Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding; fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an arrangement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Halle, in France; Allies resume offensive.

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomania and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ipres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawk sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Mariana and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orfeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 43 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine.

off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemohung and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Olesse and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have

penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks on Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Attiki, with 150 shells. Terrifying story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jahde Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord

Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Java Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney.

Engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Rufgi River. German Ea Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

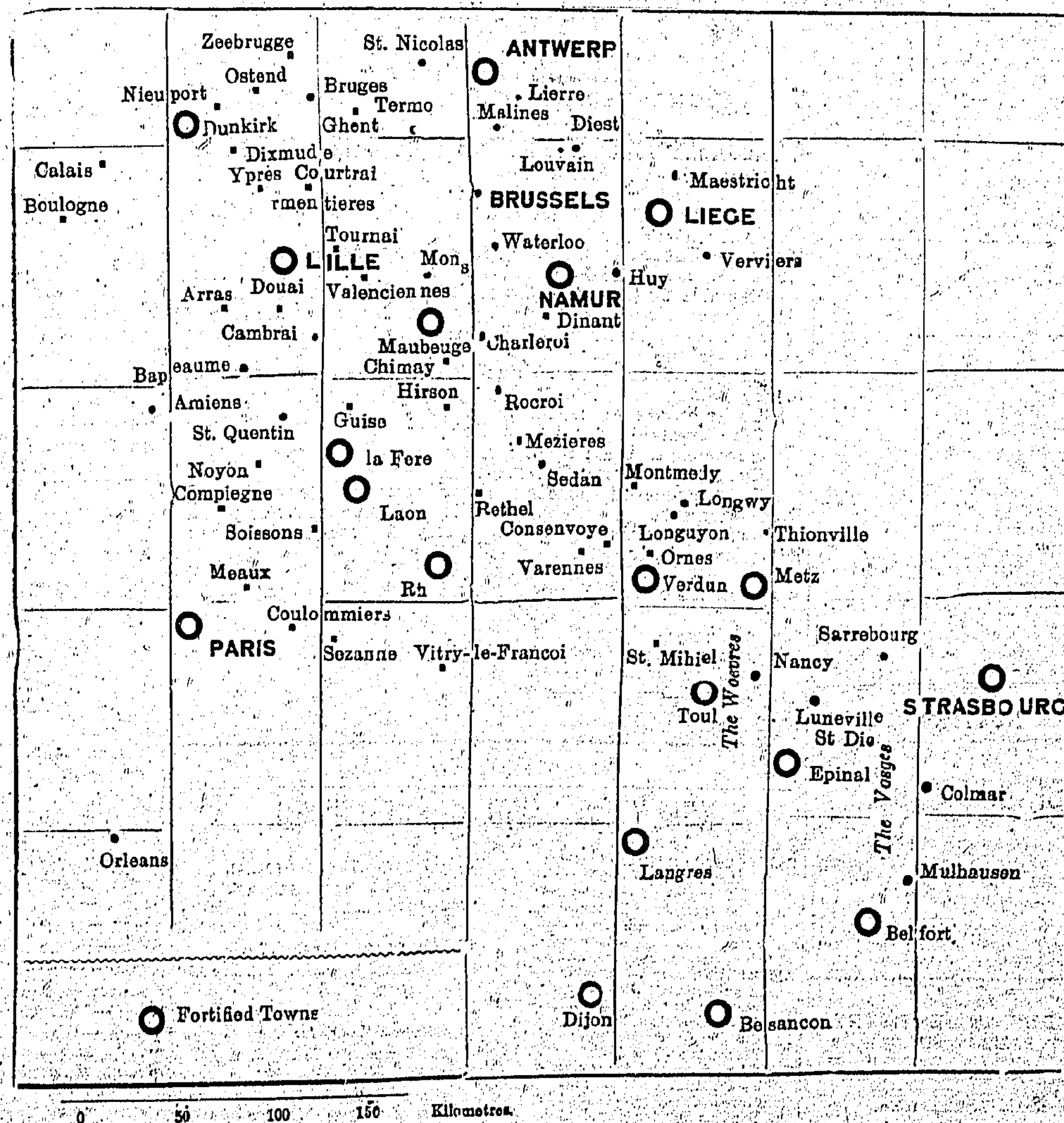
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 10)

## THE WAR.

## Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies have resumed the offensive in Flanders and made substantial progress.







